

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Thirtieth st.—Musical daily. Performance every evening.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PAUL CLIFFORD—
EVERY INCH A SAILOR.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LONDON;
OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.
THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BUREAU
OF BAD LUCK.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth avenue and
33d street.—ENGLISH OPERA—THE HUGENOTS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—
FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—UNDER THE GAS-
LIGHT.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—WIVES
AS THEY WERE, MAIDS AS THEY ARE.
NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—BATAILLE DE
DAMES—LA CONQUIETE DE ROSELENE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE LITTLE DETEC-
TIVE—AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
THE SERPENT ON THE HEATH.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 16th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 285 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
WATERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCE, &c.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—NOBODY'S DAUGHTER, &c.
EMPIRE RINK, Fifty-third street and Third avenue—
EXHIBITION OF NEW YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.
DORE ART UNION, 287 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS.
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th
street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.
LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 1/2
BROADWAY.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, December 7, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Cable despatches are dated December 6.
M. Emile Ollivier is likely to organize the liberal
parliamentary ministry in France. The opposition
candidate was elected in one of the districts of Paris
by a large majority. Prussia denies having encour-
aged or countenanced the Italian insurrection.
General Prim learns, it is said, towards the Spanish
republican party. One of the correspondents of the
London Times has been prohibited from entering the
Papal States. The cabinet crisis still exists in
Italy.
By steamship, at this port, we have mail details
of cable telegrams from Europe to the 26th of Novem-
ber.
The result of the elections is the leading subject of
remark in the Paris journals, which nearly all
declare that they had anticipated the result which
has taken place.
Thanksgiving Day was duly observed by the
Americans in Athens.
Africa.
Despatches dated in London yesterday, by the
Atlantic cable, state that "several vessels" got
aground in the Suez Canal, but were "towed off."
They also report that many vessels which had been
engaged as blockade runners during the American
war have been chartered for the Suez Canal traffic.
Brazil.
An American merchant in Rio Janeiro, named
David H. Sampson, formerly of Pennsylvania, has
committed suicide.
Venezuela.
General Pulgar, the recently defeated revolution-
ary chief, is to be tried by Congress.
Hayti.
Advices to the 26th ult state that Vil Lubia is at
Port au Prince with 2,000 men. The steamer Arbi-
bonet, belonging to the revolutionists, had been
engaged and sunk by Salnave's new man-of-war.
Salnave has declared himself President for life.
Cable Haytien was taken by the rebels on the 15th
and all Salnave's adherents in the town took refuge
in the American consulate. The revolutionary mob
intends to blockade Port au Prince.
Congress.
The second session of the Forty-first Congress was
commenced yesterday.
The Senate was called to order by the Vice Pres-
ident, fifty-five members being present. Mr. Morrill,
successor of Mr. Fessenden, was sworn in. The
Speaker presented the resignation of Senator
Grimes, of Iowa; also a communication from the
Secretary of State enclosing the credentials of
Messrs. Johnson and Lewis, Senators elect
from Virginia. After the usual committee
to wait upon the President had been ap-
pointed, Senator Cameron presented a peti-
tion from 50,000 citizens of Philadelphia
asking the recognition of the independence of Cuba.
Several bills were ordered printed, including those
introduced by Messrs. Drake and Sumner restricting
the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of
the United States. The bill upon the same subject
introduced last session was made the special order
for Wednesday. Senator Morton introduced a bill
for the reconstruction of Georgia, which was laid
over until Wednesday. A recess was taken for half
an hour, when the message of the President was re-
ceived and read and the Senate adjourned.
The House was called to order at twelve o'clock,
150 members being present. Messrs. Brooks, of
Massachusetts; Cox, of New York; Burchard, of Illi-
nois, and Bink and Brinkley, of Alabama, presented
their credentials and were sworn in. Objections
having been made to Messrs. Scherrard and Dix, of
Alabama, their credentials were referred to the
Committee on Elections. A recess of the House
was taken until half-past one o'clock,
at which time the President's Message was re-
ceived and read and referred. The portion
in regard to Georgia was received with applause
by the republican members and by the democrats
with hisses. After transacting a small amount of
unimportant business the House adjourned.
Miscellaneous.
The President desires to conclude a convention
with the leading Powers of Europe in regard to ocean
cables, to prevent their destruction in time of war
and to regulate their control. The subject has
already been presented to the nations interested,
and a favorable reply received from the French Em-
peror.
In the National Board of Trade at Richmond yester-
day a resolution asking Congressional aid to
improve navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi
rivers and to improve the harbors of several South-
ern cities was adopted. The Committee on Specie
Payments reported resolutions favoring the partial
withdrawal of greenbacks by the substitution of
four per cent bonds and the establishment of more
national banks. The report was only partially
adopted and the Board adjourned.
It is stated by a Fort Dodge (Ohio) correspondent
that a block of gypsum, from which the Cardiff
giant was chiselled, was taken from the gypsum
quarries in that neighborhood, in 1868, by a couple

of men, who said they wanted to take such a block
to New York, where they could make a good thing
out of it. They were subsequently joined by a man
named Glass, from Syracuse, N. Y., who is believed
to have been the "antediluvian artist."
A despatch received at Toronto says the insurrec-
tion in Winnipeg Territory is dying out, most of the
insurgents having disbanded and gone on a buffalo
hunt and probably Governor McDougall will be in-
vited to assume his duties at the capital. Governor
McTavish is ill, without hope of recovery.
The female suffrage bill has passed both houses of
the Wyoming Legislature.

The City.

The charter election for police and civil justices,
aldermen and assistant aldermen and school trustees
of this city takes place to-day. On our Triple Sheet
this morning will be found the list of polling places
and the orders of Superintendent Kennedy in refer-
ence to the maintenance of order at the polls.
A severe snow storm was experienced along a
great portion of the eastern seaboard yesterday. It
is reported to have been heavy in Washington and
in Boston, while in this city and vicinity it was
almost enough to stop travel and business. The
wind blew a perfect rage on the Hudson, and heavy
drifts of snow were banked up on the railway lines.
The inquiry in the case of Albert Richardson was
concluded at the City Hall by Coroner Keenan yester-
day. McFarland was present, looking quite cool.
Judge Downing was among the spectators, and after
a conversation with McFarland's counsel shook
hands with the prisoner. The jury returned a ver-
dict that McFarland had caused Richardson's death
by shooting. The prisoner, on being called on, said,
through his counsel, that he would trust his vindictive
to a jury of peers.
Samuel T. Blatchford, alleged to be connected
with the Custom House frauds, was brought into
Commissioner Osborn's office yesterday and sur-
rendered. He was held under \$10,000 to await ex-
amination on Saturday.
Quite a number of complaints have been made
against Bogart, the old man who was recently
arrested on a charge of swindling people by repre-
sented that he had brought property valued to
them by relatives dying abroad. Three fresh victims
appeared yesterday, and in each instance, it seems,
they were told that the goods he had for them were
smuggled.
The Coroner's jury in the case of J. E. A. West-
brooke, who died on Saturday from the effects of
wounds received in an altercation with Albert
Lewis, in Johnson street, Brooklyn, returned a ver-
dict accordingly yesterday, and Lewis was com-
mitted to jail.
In the case of Edward Dusenbury, who was on
trial for alleged false pretences in obtaining sub-
scriptions to the "National Home for Widows and
Orphans," a charitable institution that is not be-
lieved to be in existence, Recorder Hackett, although
the fact was proven, charged the jury that he could
not be convicted, and he was accordingly acquitted.
In the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday a
resolution offering \$1,000 for the apprehension of
the persons who tampered with the election returns
caused some discussion, but was finally voted down
by 13 to 7.
The bark Edith Rose and the brig Camilla are at
Quarantine with yellow fever on board.
The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steam-
ship Holsatia, Captain Ehlers, will leave her dock
at Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Hamburg, touch-
ing at Plymouth, England, and Cherbourg, France.
The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at
twelve M.
The stock market yesterday was irregular, open-
ing strong, going off with the gold market and
rallying at the close. Gold advanced to 123 1/2, de-
clined to 122 1/2 after the Washington reports and
closed finally at 123.
The market for beef cattle yesterday was only
moderately active, the demand being checked to
some extent by the inclement weather, but full
prices were realized for almost all grades. The
offerings, which were fair, were generally
common in quality. Prime and extra steers
were quoted 15 1/2 to 16 1/2, fair to good
14 1/2 to 15 1/2, and inferior to ordinary 13 to 14 1/2.
The bulk of the sales being at from 13c. to 15 1/2c.,
and the average price being about 14c. Much cows
were quiet, but held for firmer prices. Veal calves
were dull, and prices were weak at 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c.
for prime and extra, 11c. to 11 1/2c. for common to good
and 10c. to 11c. for inferior to common. Sheep
were moderately dealt in at the following prices:—Prime
and extra, 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c.; common to good, 5c. to 6 1/2c.,
and inferior, 4c. to 4 1/2c. For swine the market was
quiet, but prices were quite steady at 10 1/2c. to 11c.
for common to prime. The arrivals were 6,907 head.
Prominent Arrivals in the City.
Colonel W. Dick, of Scotland; Colonel J. R. Thur-
ston, of the United States Army; Professor Samuel
Gardner, of Washington; Judge George Fuller, of
Hartford, Conn., and Colonel A. B. Paynter, of
Kingston, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Captain Dixon, of England, and A. J. Drexel, of
Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General H. A. Barnum, of Syracuse, is at the Hof-
mann House.
Judge J. B. Simpson, of Boston, and H. Arm-
strong, of Liverpool, are at the Coleman House.
Colonel H. G. Rogers, of Birmingham; Captain E.
R. Bromhead, of the British Army; Samuel Lott, of
Paris; Alfred Davis, of England, and Captain
Crockett, of the British Army, are at the St. Nicholas
Hotel.
Captain C. S. Newlin, of the United States Army,
is at the Astor House.
Prominent Departures.
Colonel S. L. Ellsworth, for Penn Yan; George
McGee, for Watkins; Lieutenant C. A. Babcock, for
Washington; Colonel John Wantles, for Colorado;
Colonel T. Ewing, for Chicago; Colonel Van Winkle,
for Boston, and General Cavender, for Boston.
THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS—COMING AND
GOING.—Fresh light is likely to be thrown
upon the drawback frauds by the voluntary
return from Canada of the ex-Deputy Col-
lector, Samuel T. Blatchford, who was alleged to
be the principal in the business. Mr. Blatchford
denies that he was anything but a scapegoat for other parties. It is fair to the
returning deputy to say that his friends have
all along claimed this position for him. What-
ever he knows about the frauds he will prob-
ably state frankly, as he has given bonds to
answer any charges preferred against him. In
the meantime it is said that Blatchford's
coming back will result in the sudden going
away of a good many officials, who feel a little
ticklish about his probable revelations; so that
the Marshal may have to fall back upon the
extradition treaty after all.
SPOILING THE GAME.—Rochebort was the
anti-climax of the revolution that started with
such promise in Paris only a few months ago.
He has put it down more effectively than the
Emperor could have done with fifty thousand
soldiers. His very nomination as a Deputy,
his presence as a foremost figure in the agita-
tion, warned away the agitators and revolu-
tionists by whom something might have been
done. They could not train in such com-
pany without loss of prestige. If any of our
own agitators, respectable by their talents,
should originate a movement and should then
see it fall into the hands of George Francis
Train they would have to give it up. So in
Paris. Rochebort is their George Francis.
TWO GIANTS IN THE FIELD.—Cardiff is
certainly fertile in giants, as two of her tre-
mendous sons are now contesting the admi-
ration of the public. By the Albany papers of
yesterday we see that the Cardiff giant is on
exhibition in that town and will remain there
for several days. By the Herald of yester-
day we see that he is also on exhibition in this
city and can be seen for a limited period. We
forebear to distinguish between these giants or
to decide which is the greater of two humbugs.

The President's Message—General Grant as a Statesman.

The President's Message is before our
readers. Marking a new departure in the
government it is a message of surpassing
importance. As the first full and deliberate
exposition of the views of General Grant,
broadly defining the landmarks of his adminis-
tration on our domestic and foreign affairs, we
think it foreshadows in our great soldier our
first statesman of his day. It is the message
of an honest, earnest, clear-headed, practical
man, fully inspired with the grandeur and
glorious destiny of the country; but fully alive
also to the necessities and precautions sug-
gested from the present conditions of our
domestic and foreign relations.
His opening on the abounding prosperity,
the comprehensive resources and immeasur-
able capabilities of the United States, is a
magnificent picture, and well calculated to
inspire universal confidence in the glorious
future of the "great republic." His specifi-
cations and suggestions cover a great number of
subjects, which in detail it is needless here to
reproduce. On the leading questions of the
day, however, his opinions and propositions
to Congress are of such importance as to chal-
lenge our immediate attention.
First, with regard to Southern reconstruc-
tion, while advocating the admission of Vir-
ginia and hoping that Mississippi and Texas
will come out all right, he recommends that
Georgia be required to say her lesson over
again, inasmuch as she has not conformed to
the terms laid down by Congress and the four-
teenth amendment. He recommends a bill
providing for the meeting of the original re-
construction State Legislature of 1868, includ-
ing the negro members turned out by a
majority of the whites of the two houses, and
that they all be held to the oaths enjoined in
the terms of reconstruction, &c. The bill
already introduced in the Senate will doubtless
be passed without unnecessary loss of time,
and in the interval Georgia may be considered
an outside State. In this business General
Grant simply looks to the execution of the law.
On the national finances, pleading for the
funding of the debt at four and a half per cent
interest, and a gradual return to specie pay-
ments and a steady extinction of the debt, the
judicious and carefully considered opinions
of the Message will, we doubt not, command
the general approbation of the country. As
they are the views, however, of the
Secretary of the Treasury, to which
we have devoted a separate article,
we need not enlarge upon them here.
It is gratifying to see from the Message that
of all questions that to which General Grant
has given the most thoughtful attention, and
that in which he is most deeply interested, is
the money question and its earliest practicable
settlement, without disturbance, upon a broad
and solid foundation. In connection with the
funding of the debt he suggests the postpone-
ment till next session of any general modifica-
tions of the tariff or internal tax laws, except
a reduction of the tax on incomes to three per
cent—a concession to the taxpayers which we
expect will be granted.
On Cuba the Message is non-committal,
except in the matter of our international obli-
gations, on which it is very clear. It is pro-
bable, however, that on this subject the Presi-
dent prefers to leave the initiative to Congress,
with which department the question of peace
or war, in all its phases, properly belongs.
Let Congress act, then, and the President will
execute the law.
On the Alabama claims the Message holds
substantially to the argument of Senator
Sumner's great speech; but in consequence of
the terrible commotion excited in both coun-
tries by that speech, with the indignant rejec-
tion by the Senate of the Johnson treaty, nego-
tiations have not yet been resumed. The
President is waiting for the opportunity, which
he thinks is coming, for a satisfactory and
comprehensive settlement.
The Message disapproves the project of
Canadian reciprocity as a scheme for the
benefit of the Canadians at the expense of our
own people and public treasury, which is the
correct view. The Quaker Indian policy, with
Indian reservations for those unfortunate
people, is warmly defended; the repeal of the
Tenure of Office law is urged, and we suspect
it will have to be repealed; and the movement
entered upon for the survey of the Isthmus of
Darien, in view of an interoceanic canal, are
referred to; the reports of the several execu-
tive departments are drawn upon to show their
operations respectively and their condition;
the monopoly of the French cable is opposed,
and all ocean cable monopolies; an increase
of salaries to certain public servants, including
Justices of the Supreme Court, is recom-
mended, and properly, too, and finally, while
relying largely as to their measures of legisla-
tion upon the patriotism and wisdom of the
two houses, the President promises an adher-
ence to the laws and their enforcement.
To sum up, on our financial affairs the policy
recommended in the Message is good and
sound; on reconstruction it is consistent with
the policy of a uniform application of the
laws; on our foreign relations it is carefully
conservative, perhaps a little too much so on
the Cuban question. But from first to last
there is nothing in the Message, excepting the
Tenure of Office law, calculated to disturb the
harmony promised between the President and
Congress, unless there may be some trouble
created in the Senate touching the division of
the spoils. In a word, it is a good business
Message, and indicates a good administration
and peace and prosperity to the country under
President Grant, without panics and with a
steady reduction of the debt and a quiet return
to specie payments.
SEEING NOTES.—The Rev. Mr. Frothing-
ham turns as savagely as a pastor may on those
who accuse him of tampering with the right
interests of society. He says that the greatest
enemies of social order are his assailants, and
that the true crime against society is to "judge
in advance of justice" the assassin, seducer, &c.
Now in this very argument he admits the
whole case against him. He is the one who
judged in advance of justice; for by gloss-
ing over the act of Richardson he magnified
the crime of McFarland. And when one
"judges in advance of justice" does it make
any difference whether he is for or against a
criminal? Is not the evil result the same?
The simple question is, then, Who began it?

The Report of the Secretary of the Treas-ury.

Secretary Boutwell, in his communication
to Congress, takes pride in the large reduction
of the national debt, the details of which have
been already given to the public in the debt
statement of the 1st inst. The feature of this
portion of the document is the testimony it
bears to the fidelity with which General Grant
in assuming the administration of the govern-
ment has carried out his promises in the mat-
ter of the revenue and expenditures of the
nation. During the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1869, the excess of receipts
over expenditures was in round num-
bers fifty millions of dollars, three-
fourths of which accumulated during the
first four months of his term of office. That is,
General Grant, in one-third of the year, saved
three times as much as the previous adminis-
tration did in two-thirds of the year. In other
words, the present administration of the gov-
ernment is nine times as efficient as the pre-
vious administration. The receipts for the first
quarter of the current fiscal year are already
over twenty-three millions in excess of the
expenditures, and it is estimated that the
excess for the three remaining quarters will be
over seventy millions—making a total saving
of ninety-three millions for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1870. An estimate for
1870-71, based upon the continued operation
of the present laws, promises an excess of one
hundred and two millions.
In the matter of a resumption of specie
payments Secretary Boutwell's position is wise
and conservative. He points out the condi-
tions prerequisite to the restoration of our
paper currency to a specie standard. In the
first place he remarks that the ability of the
country to resume will not be due to any spe-
cial legislation upon the subject, but to the
condition of its industries and to its financial
relations to other countries. We must so
develop these industries that our exports shall
be substantially equal to our imports. In the
next place the diffusion of the currency over
the South in the progress of its recuperation
from the prostration of the war, and to the
Western States and to California, where paper
is likely to take the place of gold, will tend to
diminish the difference between paper and
coin. He favors a mild policy of contraction,
but touches the subject with an evident desire
that it may not be done with any risk of com-
mercial disaster. He confesses that the exact
wants of the nation as to the amount of paper
currency are a problem, the solution of which
he leaves to be determined when prior and more
important issues have been settled. He only
favors contraction because he inclines to the
belief that the volume of the cur-
rency, with a restoration of specie pay-
ments, is more than sufficient for the
business requirements of the country.
He also deems it unwise to resume while so
large a portion of the national debt is held
abroad by European merchants and bankers,
whose investment in our national securities
has been speculative and temporary and not
permanent. Any sudden appreciation in the
value of government securities would only
induce their reshipment to secure the profits
of the rise. On the other hand, a steady pro-
gress to specie payments, while rendering the
foundation of the national credit more stable,
would tend to render these foreign invest-
ments permanent and prevent the danger
of a panic such as occurred in Europe in 1866,
when upon the outbreak of the Austro-Prus-
sian war there was a general sending home
of the different national bonds. He desires
that when the country does resume there shall
be no backsliding into suspension. In fine,
in the language of his report, the practical ques-
tion is not merely the resumption of specie
payment as a measure by itself, but the prob-
lem is to resume under such circumstances
that the position can be maintained, not only
in times of tranquillity, but also in periods of
excitement and peril. In discussing the
details which are to assist in paving the way
for resumption he dwells upon the necessity
for taking steps to revive and develop
our commercial marine, and ingeniously
proves the important part which the ex-
tent of our shipping interests play in mod-
ifying the balance of our foreign trade. The
voyage of every American vessel is a bill of
exchange in our favor.
In funding the national debt Secretary
Boutwell thinks it will be necessary to
deal with the five-twenties only, and with
\$1,200,000,000 only of the whole loan amount
of this class. He recommends that the new bonds
be divided into three loans of \$400,000,000
each, the first redeemable in fifteen to
twenty years, the second in twenty to twenty-
five years and the third in twenty-five to thirty
years; that the principal and interest be made
payable in coin expressly; that the five-
twenties shall be received in exchange for
them; that the rate of interest shall not
exceed four and one-half per cent; that the
interest shall be payable in European cities
as the subscribers to the loan may elect, and
finally that the new bonds shall be exempt
from all taxation. It is doubtful whether
the last condition will meet with
popular sanction, inasmuch as the public
tendency is to exact an equal distribution of
the burden of taxation. In alluding to the
evils of the national banking system it points
out the unjust discrimination which those in-
stitutions make in lending their funds on pledge
of stocks in preference to accommodating the
merchants, thus fostering speculation at the
expense of legitimate business, and suggests
the remedy. The report is otherwise full and
detailed in recommendations tributary to the
main features above sketched.
A CUBAN PRIMER FOR CONGRESS.—An excel-
lent idea of the Cuban Junta is that of laying
on the desk of every member of Congress a
miniature map of the island of Cuba, contain-
ing on its margin the length, breadth, square
miles and number of acres in the island; its
exports, imports, population, and so forth.
With this primer in his hand every member
can "speak by the book" about Cuba, many of
whom probably have never studied the geo-
graphy or resources of the island. This will
save time in the discussion of the important
question, and may cut many long speeches
short, as every man will be his own instructor.
If this plan of education for members of Con-
gress were adopted in other cases it would
save a great deal of time. It is an excellent
short cut to knowledge.

The Charter Election To-Day.

The great and protracted excitement which
marked the entire charter election campaign
of 1869 will have its culmination and its close
to-night. There are many interests and con-
siderations involved in the Aldermanic con-
test that have been either overlooked by the
majority of the citizens or else have not
attracted the amount of attention which they
deserved. With the change in the political
supremacy of the city and State, the result of
the November election, a new era of restored
power dawns upon the Councilmanic Board.
This body will again be called upon to act
in concert with the Mayor in all municipal
appointments to the heads of such bureaus
and commissions, the creation of republican
legislation, as may for another year be per-
mitted to stand. But at all events, with the
chartered rights of the city so long wrested
from it restored, the Councilmanic body will
be once more clothed with its old prerogatives
as a power in the city government. It must
be a matter of regret that the thorough defeat
of the republican party in the late State elec-
tion seems to have been accepted as a *coup
de grace* from which it could not even rally to
contest a single Aldermanic ward in the city
with the slightest prospect of success. Con-
sequently the citizens have but "Hobson's
choice" in the election to-day—to take the
Tammany candidates as they come—a rather
disagreeable alternative, no doubt, but still
the only one.
In the contest for Civil and Police Justices
there has been a wider field for selection open.
The Tammany candidates, whether those
renominated or those nominated for the first
time for either Civil or Police Justice, possess
all the necessary qualifications for the office.
The election is not entirely confined to those
nominees, however, as there are in two or
three districts independent democratic candi-
dates running. In only one, the Ninth (a new
district), the candidate is one not seeking re-
election, but comes for the first time before
the residents of his district as a candidate for
the office. Captain Willey, however, is so
popular with all classes that he enters with
perfect confidence into the struggle, and, with
an honest canvass of the votes polled, he has
no fears for the result to-night.
The candidates for School Trustees are, as
in the case of the Aldermanic candidates,
almost all Tammany men. It is, therefore,
needless now to reiterate our oft repeated
warning to the citizens to be up and doing
in the election so far as the candidacy for
School Trustees was concerned. The general
apathy that prevailed as to party opposition
in regard to the other offices has had its
influence here, where even all political feel-
ings should have been thrown aside, and
none but reliable and competent men put
forward.
It may be said that the charter election
for 1869 goes to the winning men by default,
arising from the supposed uselessness on the
part of the republicans and outside organi-
zations to contest it, and through apathy on
the part of the people themselves, who seem,
for the present at all events, to have confided
their whole political existence to the hands
of the Tammany leaders.
Public opinion is sometimes rash, often mer-
ciless, but in the long run it is almost always
just. In this case it has taken its usual course.
It was rash; it was somewhat merciless in its
first outbreak; but it is now settling down, and
as it settles down we feel that it is coming
nearer and nearer to truth and justice. From
all quarters and among all ranks and classes
of the people the sentiment which is loudly and
euphuistically expressed is the same. We are
forgetting Richardson, ignoring his female
friend, and willingly leaving McFarland in the
hands of the law. Our attention is being more
and more concentrated on principles, and on
that class of principles to which mainly this
crime is to be traced. In public estimation
this marriage is as much to be condemned as
the murder. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Frothing-
ham have both been heard in explanation of
their conduct in the matter; but it is only
truth to say that their explanations have been
so feeble that public opinion is down upon
them more than ever. It is our confident
opinion that before this affair is finally settled
the Beechers, the Frothinghams, the Greeleys,
the Calhouns and the rest will be heartily
ashamed of themselves. From the clergymen,
particularly if they have been deceived, we
shall expect an open, honest and full confe-
sion. We shall not be the last to forgive, but
for the present we hold them largely to blame.
It is time that the dangerous "isms" of New
England were put down. This affair may
tend to open some dark eyes.

THE WORK AT HELL GATE.—Professor
Mallifort reports fair progress on his portion
of the work in clearing the Hell Gate channel.
He has been laboring with nitro-glycerine,
and gunpowder, and divers, and scow
grapplers since last August on Tray's Reef,
Sheldrake and Pot rocks, with the following
results:—When he commenced operations there
was only a depth of twelve and a half feet of
water at low tide on Tray's Reef. Now there
is an average depth of twenty feet. On
Sheldrake rock the channel has been increased
from a depth of sixteen to twenty-nine feet.
From the debris of rock blown up by four
hundred discharges of nitro-glycerine it
appears that forty scowloads, containing forty-
five cubic yards each, have been successfully
grappled and carried off to be appropriated to
building docks and piers. This is not a bad
show for less than five months' work. If the
other operations progress in the same ratio
we need not despair of seeing Hell Gate clear
one of these days.
THE SCRANTON COAL COMPANY IN THE
WAY.—The last auction sale of Scranton coal
put the price down a little. Large orders
received at the mines in Pennsylvania pre-
vious to that sale were countermanded im-
mediately after it, and the organ of the miners
cries out for some "power under the laws" to
stop such sales, so that the price may be kept
up. Was ever the power of law invoked more
crookedly than this? The great combination
to keep up the price of coal wants to punish
those who stand in its way. This is as if the
thieves and rogues of all sorts should appeal
to the law to prevent the police and honest
men interfering with them in their rations.

Second Session of the Forty-first Congress.

Yesterday the Forty-first Congress met,
organized, listened to the reading of the Presi-
dent's Message, and entered promptly and
vigorously on the labors of its second session.
In the Senate the pressure of public sentiment
in regard to certain urgent questions of impor-
tance was indicated by the character of the
bills, joint resolutions and petitions which were
offered at this early date. Prominent among
these were the petition from thirty thousand
citizens of Philadelphia praying Congress to
recognize the independence of the republic of
Cuba and to accord to it the rights of a bel-
ligerent Power; the bills of Mr. Drake and of
Mr. Sumner with reference to the further defin-
ing and regulating the jurisdiction and powers
of the courts of the United States; the bills of
Mr. Williams for the improvement of Oregon,
the establishment of a telegraph line from the
Columbia river to Great Salt Lake, and the
regulation of Chinese immigration; the bill to
relieve and remove the political disabilities of
certain persons in Alabama; the joint resolu-
tion for the relief of persons engaged in the
late rebellion, and, particularly, the bill of
Mr. Morton to provide for the reconstruction
of the State of Georgia by convening the
old State Legislature, with the conditions
that no person shall be admitted to mem-
bership who is disqualified under the
fourteenth amendment, or excluded therefrom
on account of race or color, and then that if
the Legislature thus organized shall ratify the
fifteenth amendment the State shall be ad-
mitted to representation to Congress—a bill
which corresponds so nearly to similar recom-
mendations in the President's Message that
it very probably will be passed; the bill
providing for the execution of the laws against
the crime of polygamy in the Territory
of Utah; the bill for establishing an ocean
mail service between the United States,
Mexico and Central America, and the resolu-
tion requesting the President for information
about the presence of Governor William
McDougall at Pembina in Dacotah Territory,
and the opposition of the inhabitants of the
Saskirk settlement to his assuming the Gov-
ernorship of the Northwest Territory, said
to have been lately transferred by the
Hudson Bay Company to the Dominion of
Canada. The bill of Mr. Sumner in reference
to the appellate jurisdiction of the United
States Supreme Court, in causes or proceed-
ings commenced by the writ of habeas corpus,
is manifestly designed to meet such special
case as that of Yenger; but the bill proposed
by Mr. Drake is of a far more sweeping
character, and is so generally regarded as a
direct attempt to break down the judiciary
that it will doubtless meet with strenuous
opposition.
Among the bills and resolutions offered in
the House of Representatives the most note-
worthy were a bill providing for taking the
ninth census; for fixing the number of the mem-
bers of the House and for their future
apportionment among the several States, and
a joint resolution declaring Virginia enti-
tled to representation in Congress. Notice
was also given of a bill to prevent the appoint-
ment of members of Congress to any place
of trust and profit under government. On
the whole the first day of the second session
of the Forty-first Congress was a very busy
day, and a wide field for work was laid out for
the legislative plough.
A CAVALRY GENERAL ON A WHISKY RAID.—
There has been no better arranged or more
effective movement for enforcing the revenue
laws than the sudden onslaught on the group
of illicit stills at Irishtown, in Brooklyn—a
move that owes its origin and discreet conduct
to General Pleasanton, now of the revenue
service and formerly commander of the cavalry
in the Army of the Potomac. The way in
which a man performs his duty, whatever be
his post, is the best testimony to his qualities,
and in the secrecy, the suddenness, the good
temper and complete results of this operation
we recognize in civil office the same acuteness,
vim and dash that distinguished the General as
a commander of cavalry.
A "BULL RUN" IN EARNEST.—One of the
correspondents of the London Times has been
prohibited from entering the Papal States.
We presume he was commissioned to write
about the Ecumenical Council. This action
of the Pope throws "Bull Run" Russell com-
pletely in the shade, for the gentleman now
aggrieved is run off by an original, genuine
Bull of the real old stock, whereas Mr. Russell,
in the moments of his very highest elevation,
only ran before the Black Horse cavalry of
Virginia. "Bull Run" Russell loses his tenuous
and consecration. He had them merely from
the hands of the late President Lincoln. The
"other man" of the London Times is ordained
by Pius the Ninth.

BEECHER AND PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—For
the sake of the exchequer of Plymouth church
it is the greatest of pities that the seats are
not for sale just now. If this were the time
for selling the choice places in that temple of
the Gospel they would no doubt fetch double
the ordinary price, for no sensation than
Beecher has dabbled in was ever more effec-
tive than this Richardson-McFarland flurry.
Some who say that Beecher has blundered;
that he has "put his foot into it," &c., do not
understand that clerical tumbler. It is the
greatest success of his life, the most piquant
of all his ventures on the desperate edge of
ministerial propriety.
ONE VAN DUSEN will give fifty thousand
dollars towards the organization of a vigilance
committee, and this proves that the desperate-
minded citizen is blind as a mole to the real
cause of all our trouble. Oh, Van Dusen! all
the mischief is due to money. It is because
the plunder of the city is so stupendous that
corruption and misgovernment are so great,
and now you want to add your little fifty thou-
sand dollars to the difficulty. Do you not know
that the rogues of this town will organize a
vigilance committee merely to get the money
you offer and hang you as the first rogue with
a rope purchased at your own expense?
MASONIC BALL.
The second annual reception and ball of the Man-
hattan Chapter, No. 184, R. A. M., took place last
evening at the Apollo Rooms, corner of Twenty-
eighth street and Broadway. The affair was a
very enjoyable one, and notwithstanding the snow storm
there was a large attendance of ladies and gentle-
men. Dancing was begun about nine o'clock and
was kept up until the wee hours of the morning.